



**General Assembly
Security Council**

Distr.
GENERAL

A/52/958
S/1998/535
18 June 1998

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Fifty-second session
Agenda items 36, 37 and 87
QUESTION OF PALESTINE
THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST
REPORT OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE TO
INVESTIGATE ISRAELI PRACTICES
AFFECTING THE HUMAN RIGHTS OF THE
PALESTINIAN PEOPLE AND OTHER ARABS
OF THE OCCUPIED TERRITORIES

SECURITY COUNCIL
Fifty-third year

Letter dated 18 June 1998 from the Permanent Observer
of Palestine to the United Nations addressed to the
Secretary-General

Today, Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu announced a programme to strengthen Israel's illegal hold on Jerusalem. This programme includes the creation of an "umbrella municipality" with administrative powers over nearby towns in Israel, as well as over some Jewish settlements in the West Bank. It includes accelerated construction of roads for those settlements, a multi-year housing investment plan and new infrastructure. The plan would be funded under the 1999 budget and will be presented to the Israeli Government on Sunday. On this matter, Mr. Netanyahu specifically stated "We said we would work to strengthen, fortify and base our hold on Jerusalem". He also stated "I think this is a basic change in Jerusalem's status which will be remembered as a turning point". The Prime Minister also said that "the first thing we are doing is to link 'Greater Jerusalem' and the second thing is strengthening the Jewish majority in Jerusalem". Regarding the Israeli attempt to build a new illegal settlement at Jabal Abu Ghneim to the south of occupied East Jerusalem, he made the following statement: "Write it down. You will see houses at 'Har Homa', many houses, by the year 2000".

This programme and the outrageous statements by the Prime Minister not only gravely violate international law, the Fourth Geneva Convention, many Security Council resolutions and the resolutions of the tenth emergency special session of the General Assembly, they also indicate obvious contempt for the values that these instruments represent and for the will of the international community.



A/52/958
S/1998/535
English
Page 2

The Prime Minister is also killing the Middle East peace process with such additional blatant violations of the existing agreements between the two sides.

It is obvious that signals sent recently by the Security Council in the form of presidential press statements on Israeli violations in Jerusalem and the other violations have not been sufficient to prevent such Israeli behaviour. We believe that the Security Council, as the body responsible for the maintenance of international peace and security, is under obligation to take specific concrete measures to prevent the above-mentioned programme and any other Israeli violations of international law and the Council's own resolutions.

I would be grateful if you would arrange to have the text of the present letter distributed as a document of the fifty-second session of the General Assembly, under agenda items 36, 37 and 87, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Dr. Nasser AL-KIDWA
Permanent Observer of Palestine
to the United Nations



General Assembly

Distr.: General
19 June 1998
English
Original: Spanish

Fifty-second session
Agenda item 36

Question of Palestine

Letter dated 19 June 1998 from the Permanent Representative of Colombia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the General Assembly

In my capacity as Chairman of the Coordinating Bureau of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, I have the honour to convey the Movement's support for the request made by the representative of the Sudan, in his capacity as Chairman of the Group of Arab States, that the fifty-second session of the General Assembly should be resumed for the purpose of considering agenda item 36, entitled "Question of Palestine".

(Signed) **Julio Londoño-Paredes**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative





General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/52/960
S/1998/542
19 June 1998

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Fifty-second session
Agenda item 61
QUESTION OF CYPRUS

SECURITY COUNCIL
Fifty-third year

Letter dated 19 June 1998 from the Permanent Representative of
Cyprus to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to convey herewith the text of a letter dated 18 June 1998 from Mr. Glafcos Clerides, President of the Republic of Cyprus, addressed to you.

I would be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the fifty-second session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 61, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Sotirios ZACKHEOS
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

ANNEX

Letter dated 18 June 1998 from the President of Cyprus
addressed to the Secretary-General

I am writing you this letter in order to ask you to undertake a personal initiative along the lines of paragraphs 6 and 7 of Security Council resolution 1146 (1997) of 23 December 1997, which encourages the Secretary-General to continue to promote efforts to achieve progress in reducing military tensions.

Since December 1993, when I wrote to your predecessor outlining a detailed proposal for the total demilitarization of Cyprus, I have continuously called for a substantive discussion with the Turkish side along these lines. Last August, during the meetings held with Mr. Denktash in Glion, Switzerland, in the presence of your Special Adviser, Mr. Diego Cordovez, I submitted a non-paper (see attachment) on reducing tensions in the military field by proposing that the two sides engage in serious dialogue on resolving security matters of concern to all sides.

The Security Council, in paragraph 7 of its resolution 1146 (1997), called upon all concerned to commit themselves to a reduction in defence spending and a reduction in the number of foreign troops in the Republic of Cyprus to help restore confidence between the parties and as a first step towards the withdrawal of non-Cypriot forces as described in the set of ideas (S/24472, annex), and stressed the importance of eventual demilitarization of the Republic of Cyprus as an objective in the context of an overall comprehensive settlement. This I believe offers a sufficient framework for a comprehensive discussion aimed at a package agreement on all fundamental aspects of the security situation in Cyprus, of both a short-term and a long-term nature. As you are aware, last year your Deputy Special Representative in Cyprus, Mr. Gustave Feissel, convened two meetings between Mr. Denktash and myself with an open agenda but without, unfortunately, this effort yielding any result.

The reciprocal measures for reducing tension along the ceasefire line proposed by the United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus, as well as the idea put forward by the Canadian Foreign Minister while visiting Cyprus last week for an initiative on demining of the buffer zone, would constitute a component of these discussions with immediate application.

Consequently I would like to repeat, at this point, my commitment to reconsider the issue of non-importation of new weapons systems to Cyprus provided that progress is made on a schedule which includes a number of measures and steps leading towards the eventual goal of demilitarization.

On the basis of the aforementioned Security Council resolution, I believe that the members of the Council will lend all possible support to such an undertaking. I therefore once again urge you to consider how implementation of this part of resolution 1146 (1997), also present in previous recent resolutions, may be achieved.

(Signed) Glafcos CLERIDES
President of the Republic of Cyprus

/...

ATTACHMENT

The two leaders jointly declare the following:

- (a) They denounce the use of force as a means of solving the Cyprus problem. A solemn public declaration will be made to that effect.
- (b) They have agreed to work for a specific programme of reduction of foreign and local forces and equipment as a preparatory step towards the final withdrawal of all forces and elements and demilitarization as provided for by the relevant United Nations resolutions.
- (c) They have agreed to negotiate a limitation of importation onto the island of military weapons and equipment, which will be implemented under United Nations supervision.
- (d) They have agreed to negotiate the unmanning of military postings in close proximity, the unloading of weapons along the ceasefire lines and the adoption of a code of conduct as described in the relevant Security Council resolutions.
- (e) Negotiations in respect of the above will take place in Cyprus in the presence of the Secretary-General's Deputy Special Representative. These negotiations are to begin and be completed without delay.
- (f) The two leaders have also agreed on the necessity to make arrangements of a humanitarian nature for the benefit of members of both communities and consider measures which will lead to a better understanding between the two communities.
- (g) To negotiate in a spirit of good will for an urgent solution of the Cyprus problem based on the principles of the Charter of the United Nations, the United Nations resolutions and decisions on Cyprus and the high-level agreements of 1977 and 1979, as well as respect for democratic principles and the fundamental human rights.

12 August 1997



General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/52/961
S/1998/543
19 June 1998

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Fifty-second session
Agenda item 61
QUESTION OF CYPRUS

SECURITY COUNCIL
Fifty-third year

Identical letters dated 18 June 1998 from the Permanent
Representative of Turkey to the United Nations addressed
to the Secretary-General and to the President of the
Security Council

With a letter dated 28 January 1998 (A/52/779-S/1998/81) addressed to you, my predecessor conveyed the grave concern of my Government regarding the Greek/Greek Cypriot military preparations in Cyprus.

In particular, attention was drawn to the danger posed by the construction of a military airbase and the possible deployment of Greek combat aircraft in Paphos, and to the fact that, coupled with the Greek Cypriot intention to deploy the S-300 missile system in Southern Cyprus, these actions were bringing the parties to the threshold of a crisis.

I regret to inform you that, in the past few days, Greece and the Greek Cypriot administration have taken the military steps we have warned about.

Following the completion of the military base in Paphos, four Greek fighter aircraft and a C-130 transport airplane landed there on 16 June 1998. This is the first time Greek military aircraft are being deployed in Southern Cyprus outside of a military exercise. The Greek Cypriot spokesman has stated that the Greek aircraft are using the Paphos military airbase within the framework of the "joint military doctrine" initiated in 1993 between Greece and the Greek Cypriot administration.

Turkey views this as an extremely serious and provocative development. As a guarantor Power, Turkey has protested these actions, which challenge the stability of and increase tension on the island and in the region.

In this respect, I would like to point out that no air force exists on the island and that the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus has no airbase. Therefore, the Paphos military airbase brought into service for use by the Greek

98-17453 (E) 190698



/...

military aircraft cannot be said to have a defensive purpose. This airbase constitutes a threat to the security of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus in particular and to the equilibrium in the eastern Mediterranean in general. It cannot be viewed in isolation either. It has to be evaluated in the light of the attempts of the Greek/Greek Cypriot front to implement the so-called "joint military doctrine" through an excessive arms build-up, including the insistence, despite international protest, to deploy the S-300 missile system and the increasingly offensive nature of their military posture.

Given these developments it cannot but be perceived that the Greek/Greek Cypriot side is seriously considering resorting to the military option in Cyprus once again. It should be recalled that the Greek/Greek Cypriot side tried the military option in the years 1963, 1967 and 1974 and failed. Unfortunately, their previous failures are no guarantee that they will not resort to this method once again.

Therefore, my Government would like to ask for your intervention in preventing the attempts of the Greek/Greek Cypriot side aimed at undermining security and stability in Cyprus and in the region. I would also like to reiterate that my Government reserves the right to take the measures it deems appropriate to safeguard its own security as well as that of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus.

I would like to request that the present letter be circulated as a document of the fifty-second session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 61, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Volkan VURAL
Ambassador
Permanent Representative
